



Aviation Investigation Factual Report

Location:	MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma	Accident Number:	FTW97LA064
Date & Time:	December 17, 1996, 22:07 Local	Registration:	N210BG
Aircraft:	Cessna P210N	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Defining Event:		Injuries:	1 Serious
Flight Conducted Under:	Part 91: General aviation		

Factual Information

On December 17, 1996, approximately 2207 central standard time, a Cessna P210N, N210BG, registered to Joint Air Inc., and operated by Corporate Aircraft Marketing as a Title 14 CFR Part 91 business flight, was substantially damaged during a forced landing following a loss of power near Muskogee, Oklahoma. Night visual meteorological conditions prevailed and a flight plan was not filed. The airline transport rated pilot was seriously injured. The flight departed Fort Smith, Arkansas, about 47 minutes before the accident.

The operator reported to the investigator-in-charge that he hired the pilot to fly the aircraft from Tulsa, Oklahoma, to Little Rock, Arkansas, then to Gulf Shores, Alabama, for prospective buyers to examine the aircraft, and then fly it back to Tulsa. He further reported that the pilot could not locate the prospective buyer at Little Rock, so he proceeded to Gulf Shores. At Gulf Shores the pilot demonstrated the aircraft to the prospective buyers, and the aircraft was fueled with 25 gallons of 100 octane low lead avgas prior to departing for Tulsa.

The aircraft departed Gulf Shores, Alabama, on an IFR flight plan at approximately 1800, with a destination of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The aircraft diverted to, and landed at the Fort Smith Regional Airport, Fort Smith, Arkansas. The pilot advised the FBO that he had only \$22.00 cash, and asked to purchase as much fuel as he could for that amount. At 2115, nine gallons of 100 octane low lead avgas was added to the right fuel tank.

The aircraft departed for Tulsa, Oklahoma, shortly after the fueling was completed. Razorback approach control reported that the pilot canceled radar services 18 nautical miles northwest of Fort Smith, Arkansas, at an altitude of 10,300 feet MSL. Memphis Center and Fort Smith approach were able to produce a radar track of the flight with the National Track Analysis Program (NTAP). The NTAP indicated that at 2159:05 the aircraft was at 10,400 feet, approximately 10 miles north of the Davis Airport, Muskogee, Oklahoma, when it made a turn to the south and began descending. The last readout from the NTAP was at 2203:39, and showed the aircraft 2 miles north of the airport at 4,200 feet. Fort Smith approach, Tulsa approach, and McAlester AFSS did not receive any emergency transmissions from the aircraft.

The aircraft was reported missing by the operator when it failed to arrive at the Tulsa International Airport. The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) located the aircraft wreckage the following morning at about 0525 on the Davis Airport property approximately 100 feet to the left side of runway 31, abeam the runway identification numbers. According to a CAP representative, "there was no fuel odor and no evidence of a fuel spill." The pilot was not located until 0715, approximately 600 feet from the aircraft.

According to the service manager of Autopilots Central, Inc., after takeoff from Tulsa International Airport, the tower reported to the pilot that smoke was coming from the aircraft.

The pilot returned to the airport, and requested the service manager to examine the aircraft. Following an engine run, it was determined that the pilot was running the engine too rich on takeoff causing black smoke. The service manager instructed the pilot on the required fuel settings to use for takeoff and climb. This aircraft was equipped with a Riley Intercooler conversion, which dictated that the mixture be leaned for takeoff. The pilot then took off the second time with no apparent problems. Autopilots Central, Inc. is a maintenance facility that had been contracted to perform a pre-purchase inspection of the accident aircraft.

Examination of the wreckage by the FAA inspector revealed that the aircraft came to rest upright. The nose landing gear was separated from the fuselage, and left main landing gear was folded under. The right wing was bent outboard of its flap, and one propeller blade was bent aft. Examination of the fuel system revealed that the fuel selector was selected to the right fuel tank, the left fuel tank was dry, and the combined total of fuel drained from all of the fuel tanks was 1.5 gallons.

The aircraft was equipped with the optional Flint Industries auxiliary wingtip fuel tanks, which give the aircraft a total capacity of 120 gallons of usable fuel, and they were topped off prior to the first takeoff at Tulsa. Fuel consumption estimates provided by the manufacturer revealed that there was 154 gallons of usable fuel available for the flight, and it was estimated that it would require 154 gallons to reach Muskogee with no reserve. These estimates do not include the second takeoff that was made at Tulsa.

Attempts to obtain a completed Pilot/Operator Aircraft Accident Report, NTSB Form 6120.1/2, were unsuccessful.

Pilot Information

Certificate:	Airline transport; Commercial; Flight instructor	Age:	53, Male
Airplane Rating(s):	Single-engine land; Multi-engine land	Seat Occupied:	Left
Other Aircraft Rating(s):	None	Restraint Used:	
Instrument Rating(s):	Airplane	Second Pilot Present:	No
Instructor Rating(s):	Airplane multi-engine; Airplane single-engine	Toxicology Performed:	No
Medical Certification:	Class 1 Valid Medical--no waivers/lim.	Last FAA Medical Exam:	September 4, 1996
Occupational Pilot:	Yes	Last Flight Review or Equivalent:	
Flight Time:	11450 hours (Total, all aircraft)		

Aircraft and Owner/Operator Information

Aircraft Make:	Cessna	Registration:	N210BG
Model/Series:	P210N P210N	Aircraft Category:	Airplane
Year of Manufacture:		Amateur Built:	
Airworthiness Certificate:	Normal	Serial Number:	P21000025
Landing Gear Type:	Retractable - Tricycle	Seats:	6
Date/Type of Last Inspection:	June 26, 1996 Annual	Certified Max Gross Wt.:	4000 lbs
Time Since Last Inspection:	101 Hrs	Engines:	1 Reciprocating
Airframe Total Time:	2510 Hrs	Engine Manufacturer:	Continental
ELT:	Installed, activated, aided in locating accident	Engine Model/Series:	TSIO-520-P
Registered Owner:	JOINT AIR INC.	Rated Power:	310 Horsepower
Operator:	CORPORATE AIRCRAFT MARKETING	Operating Certificate(s) Held:	None
Operator Does Business As:		Operator Designator Code:	

Meteorological Information and Flight Plan

Conditions at Accident Site:	Visual (VMC)	Condition of Light:	Night/dark
Observation Facility, Elevation:	MKO ,610 ft msl	Distance from Accident Site:	
Observation Time:	21:53 Local	Direction from Accident Site:	
Lowest Cloud Condition:	Clear	Visibility	10 miles
Lowest Ceiling:	None	Visibility (RVR):	
Wind Speed/Gusts:	10 knots / None	Turbulence Type Forecast/Actual:	/
Wind Direction:	330°	Turbulence Severity Forecast/Actual:	/
Altimeter Setting:	30 inches Hg	Temperature/Dew Point:	-4°C / -10°C
Precipitation and Obscuration:	No Obscuration; No Precipitation		
Departure Point:	FORT SMITH (FSM)	Type of Flight Plan Filed:	None
Destination:	TULSA (TUL)	Type of Clearance:	VFR
Departure Time:	21:20 Local	Type of Airspace:	Class E

Airport Information

Airport:	DAVIS FIELD MKO	Runway Surface Type:	Concrete
Airport Elevation:	610 ft msl	Runway Surface Condition:	
Runway Used:	31	IFR Approach:	None
Runway Length/Width:	7200 ft / 150 ft	VFR Approach/Landing:	Forced landing

Wreckage and Impact Information

Crew Injuries:	1 Serious	Aircraft Damage:	Substantial
Passenger Injuries:		Aircraft Fire:	None
Ground Injuries:	N/A	Aircraft Explosion:	None
Total Injuries:	1 Serious	Latitude, Longitude:	35.720729,-95.469924(est)

Administrative Information

Investigator In Charge (IIC):	Wigington, Douglas
Additional Participating Persons:	JERRY YATES; OKLAHOMA CITY , OK
Report Date:	June 3, 1997
Last Revision Date:	
Investigation Class:	Class
Note:	
Investigation Docket:	https://data.ntsb.gov/Docket?ProjectID=20129

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) is an independent federal agency charged by Congress with investigating every civil aviation accident in the United States and significant events in other modes of transportation—railroad, transit, highway, marine, pipeline, and commercial space. We determine the probable causes of the accidents and events we investigate, and issue safety recommendations aimed at preventing future occurrences. In addition, we conduct transportation safety research studies and offer information and other assistance to family members and survivors for each accident or event we investigate. We also serve as the appellate authority for enforcement actions involving aviation and mariner certificates issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and US Coast Guard, and we adjudicate appeals of civil penalty actions taken by the FAA.

The NTSB does not assign fault or blame for an accident or incident; rather, as specified by NTSB regulation, “accident/incident investigations are fact-finding proceedings with no formal issues and no adverse parties ... and are not conducted for the purpose of determining the rights or liabilities of any person” (Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* section 831.4). Assignment of fault or legal liability is not relevant to the NTSB’s statutory mission to improve transportation safety by investigating accidents and incidents and issuing safety recommendations. In addition, statutory language prohibits the admission into evidence or use of any part of an NTSB report related to an accident in a civil action for damages resulting from a matter mentioned in the report (Title 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b)). A factual report that may be admissible under 49 *United States Code* section 1154(b) is available [here](#).